

LAUNCESTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year 1964

Health Area Office,
Launceston, Cornwall

WILLIAM PATERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health

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LAUNCESTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Members of the Public Health, Housing and Sewerage Committee:

Cllr. W.J.Uglove - Chairman

Cllr. Dr.J.Berryman
" F.Broad
" E.C.Chudleigh
" E.Cowling
" G.Fishleigh
" H.E.Foote
" R.T.Kneebone

Cllr. F.C.Neale
" L.L.Pooley
" F.Sandercock
" W.R.Sandercock
" A.L.Stephens
" J.N.Stephens

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Public Health Officers of the Local Authority

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

W.PATERSON, M.B., Ch.B.,D.P.H.

also holds appointments of :

Medical Officer of Health : Launceston Borough Council
 Bude/Stratton Urban District Council
 Stratton Rural District Council
 Camelford Rural District Council

Assistant County Medical Officer, Area No. 6 Cornwall County Council

School Medical Officer - Cornwall County Council

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR :

T.A.JUDD

MEAT INSPECTOR :

R.E.WARBURTON

THEORY OF THE EARTH

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SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	73,187
Population	5,960
No. of separate dwellings occupied	2,002
Rateable Value 1964	£90,525
Product of ld. rate	at 31.3.64 £347. 14.2

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 estimated population</u>
Legitimate	95	55	40	16.275
Illegitimate	2	1	1	
<u>Stillbirths</u>	1	-	1	10.204
				(Rate per 1,000 total births)
<u>Deaths</u> (all causes)	83	46	37	13.926

Deaths from Puerperal Causes:

Puerperal and post-abortive	}	N I L
sepsis		
Other Puerperal Causes		

Infant Mortality (deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births)

1	-	1	10.309
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	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	4	7	11
Measles (all ages)		N I L	
Whooping Cough (all ages)		N I L	
Diarrhoea (under 2)		N I L	

PROBATION DEPARTMENT

THE PROBATION DEPARTMENT
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
HAS THE HONOR TO ADVISE YOU
THAT YOU ARE REQUIRED TO
REPORT TO THE PROBATION DEPARTMENT
ON THE FOLLOWING DATE:

DATE OF REPORT TIME OF REPORT PLACE OF REPORT NAME OF PROBATION OFFICER

YOUR NAME YOUR ADDRESS YOUR PHONE NUMBER

YOUR EMPLOYER'S NAME YOUR EMPLOYER'S ADDRESS

YOUR SCHOOL NAME YOUR SCHOOL ADDRESS

YOUR CURRENT STATUS

YOUR CURRENT ADDRESS
YOUR CURRENT PHONE NUMBER
YOUR CURRENT EMPLOYER'S NAME

YOUR CURRENT SCHOOL NAME
YOUR CURRENT SCHOOL ADDRESS
YOUR CURRENT SCHOOL PHONE NUMBER

YOUR CURRENT STATUS

YOUR CURRENT ADDRESS
YOUR CURRENT PHONE NUMBER
YOUR CURRENT EMPLOYER'S NAME
YOUR CURRENT SCHOOL NAME
YOUR CURRENT SCHOOL ADDRESS
YOUR CURRENT SCHOOL PHONE NUMBER

To: The Chairman and Councillors of the
Launceston Rural District.

Mr. Chairman, Miss Lethbridge and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the
Medical Officer of Health for the year 1964.

The vital statistics for the year show a fall in the number of births - 97 compared with 102 in 1963 - and an increase of seven in the number of deaths. In spite of this, the favourable balance of births over deaths continued, but the Registrar-General's estimated mid-year population figure showed a further decline - 5960 compared with 5970 for 1963. Once again, heart disease, vascular lesions of the nervous system and cancer, in that order, were the most common causes of death. One infant death and one stillbirth were recorded during the year.

The incidence of notifiable infectious disease was low. No cases of diphtheria and no cases of poliomyelitis were notified during the year. The use of the oral vaccine in connection with the latter disease is now the standard method of protection. Two confirmed cases of anthrax occurred in cattle during the year, but the infection did not spread to any of the human contacts.

In the environmental sphere, the Venterdon housing scheme, provided in connection with the Venterdon and Holmbush clearance areas, was completed and all the houses occupied during the year. There was further progress in the provision of main sewerage, and in the preparation of plans, etc. for the Council's future programme in this field.

In his first full year of working, the Council's Meat Inspector achieved inspection of approximately 70% of all meat slaughtered in the district.

I wish to record my thanks to Mr. T.M.Judd, the Council's Public Health Inspector, for his valuable co-operation in all aspects of our work together and in the preparation of this report. To Mr. G.L.Davey, the Clerk of the Council, Mr. F.R.Thorne, the Council's surveyor, and the Council's other officers, I am indebted for much willing help. I am grateful to the General Medical Practitioners for their co-operation.

The interest of the Council and, in particular, of the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee is once more gratefully acknowledged.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM PATERSON

Medical Officer of Health

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NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area (in acres) 73,187. The district is essentially agricultural, the only industry not connected with agriculture - mining - being no longer in active operation.

Population - The Registrar General has estimated the population for the mid-year 1964 to be 5,960; a decrease of 10 in the population for the previous year. The "natural increase" in the population is the excess of births over deaths. In 1964 there were 14 more births than deaths.

Deaths - The total number of deaths assigned to the district for the year was 83 compared with 76 in 1963. The crude death rate based on the mid-year population was 13.926 compared with 12.73 in the previous year. The following table has been compiled for comparison with previous years :

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Recorded Rate</u>
1960	75	50	25	11.68
1961	78	36	42	13.02
1962	72	35	37	12.04
1963	76	38	38	12.73
1964	83	46	37	13.926

In order to compare the mortality in the district with the mortality for England and Wales, it is necessary to make a correction to allow for the difference in age and sex distribution of the two populations. This is done by applying to the crude death rate of the District an "Area Comparability Factor" which has been estimated by the Registrar General as 0.90 for the District.

The Standardised Death Rate, therefore, is 12.533 which may be compared with that of 11.3 (provisional) for England and Wales.

Births - The number of live births assigned to this District was 97 compared with 102 in 1963. The rate per thousand of the population was 16.275. When the Registrar General's area Comparability Factor for births (1.11) is applied to this figure, the Standardised Birth Rate of 18.065 for this District compares with 18.4 (provisional) for England and Wales.

Stillbirths - There was one stillbirth in 1964.

Illegitimate Births - There were two illegitimate births assigned to the District during the year. Shown as a proportion of the total number of live births, this represents 2.6 per cent.

Maternal Mortality - There was no death connected with childbirth during the year.

Infant Mortality - There was one death of an infant in the first year of life.

<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>
F.	7 days	Cardiac Failure. Congenital heart defect.

NOTE:

VITAL STATISTICS

It is important that too much weight should not be attached to small variations in these rates from one year to the other, particularly where relatively small populations are involved - attention should rather be paid to the trend of these rates over a period of years.

MORTALITY TABLE

Classified in accordance with 36 headings based on the Abbreviated List of the International Statistical Classifications of Disease, Injuries and Causes of Death, 1955.

<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infection	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	-	-	-
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	2	-	2
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	2	2
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	-
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	2	5	7
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-
16. Diabetes	-	-	-
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	5	7	12
18. Coronary disease, angina	13	6	19
19. Hypertension with heart disease	7	4	11
20. Other heart disease	3	5	8
21. Other circulatory diseases	4	3	7
22. Influenza	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia	-	1	1
24. Bronchitis	2	-	2
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	1	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	-	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	-	1	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	5	2	7
33. Motor vehicle accidents	1	-	1
34. All other accidents	-	-	-
35. Suicide	-	-	-
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
	46	37	83

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

General Medical Services

General medical services under Part IV of the National Health Service Act, 1946, are provided by medical practitioners resident in the district and in adjoining districts, all of whom undertake maternity medical services.

County Council Services

- I - Health Department. The County Council is the local health authority for the purposes of Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946, and provides the following services in the district :-
- (a) Midwifery and Home Nursing. Nurse-midwives are provided to attend general nursing and midwifery cases in the home.
 - (b) Health Visiting. Health Visitors are available to give advice on health matters in the home or at the clinic. Originally concerned with the care of mothers and young children, which is still their basic function, they are increasingly concerned with other age groups, particularly the aged. Some health visitors combine this work with general nursing and midwifery. All act also as school nurses.
 - (c) Child Welfare Centre. A Child Welfare Clinic is held at the Health Clinic, Launceston, three times each month.
 - (d) Dental Clinic. Priority dental treatment for expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children is available at the Dental Clinic at the Health Clinic, Launceston.
 - (e) Vaccination and Immunisation. Facilities for vaccination against smallpox and immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, and for poliomyelitis vaccination, are provided at the Child Welfare Clinic or by the supply of materials to the family doctor.
 - (f) Home Help Service. Home helps are employed to provide domestic help for households in certain circumstances, a charge being made for this service according to the means of the person concerned.
 - (g) Ambulance Service. A service of ambulances for the conveyance of sick, accident and emergency cases is provided. For sitting cases, utilicon sitting case vehicles are used. When appropriate, some such cases are carried by the Hospital Car Service, a voluntary organisation. Day-to-day administration of the service is carried out from the Ambulance Control, Bodmin.

- (h) Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care. A full-time tuberculosis health visitor is provided for the care and after-care of tuberculous persons. District nurses are available to assist in the treatment of such persons when required by the Chest Physician or family doctor. Routine tuberculin testing and, if necessary, B.C.G. vaccination (i.e. vaccination against tuberculosis) is provided for senior school children.

Certain special investigations are carried out in other types of illness by district health visitors, while health education is carried out by the County's Medical and Nursing staff.

- (i) Mental Health. The County Council has certain responsibilities in connection with the ascertainment of mental ill-health and mental deficiency, with the provision of statutory supervision, etc. for mental defectives living in the community, and with the provision of after-care following treatment for mental illness. The Mental Welfare Officer for the district works from the Health Area Office, Launceston.

II Education Department. As local education authority, the County Council is responsible for the School Health Service, which provides the following :-

Periodic Medical Inspection of pupils
Cleanliness Surveys of pupils
Dental Inspection and treatment of pupils
Ascertainment of handicapped pupils in need of special education
Treatment Clinic, Health Clinic, Launceston :-
Speech Therapy, by appointment
Dental Clinic, twice weekly

Child Guidance, by arrangement at Launceston Child Guidance Clinic

- III Welfare Department. This service is concerned with the welfare of the aged, and with that of various categories of handicapped persons. It is concerned also with the provision of temporary accommodation in certain circumstances for persons in urgent need thereof. The Welfare Officer for the district works from the Health Area Office, Launceston.

Hospital Services.

The South Western Regional Hospital Board is the hospital authority for the area.

Launceston Hospital provides in-patient and out-patient facilities in the district. Patients are referred also to hospitals in Plymouth and elsewhere. Cases of infectious disease are admitted to the Scott Isolation Hospital, Plymouth, and tuberculosis patients to Didworthy or Tehidy Sanatoria. Mental hospital accommodation is provided by St. Lawrence's Hospital and Laninval House, Bodmin, and Moorfields Hospital, Ivybridge, Devon.

An Orthopaedic Clinic is held weekly at the Health Clinic, Launceston, and a Physiotherapy Clinic at Tavistock Hospital. The Chest Clinic is held at Launceston Hospital. An Ophthalmic Clinic for school and pre-school children is held periodically at the Launceston Health Clinic. A Specialist Ante-Natal clinic is held in Launceston each week.

Laboratory Facilities.

These are provided by the Public Health Laboratories at Plymouth and Truro to which specimens for bacteriological examination are submitted.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

WATER SUPPLIES

The East Cornwall Water Board is the statutory water authority for most of the Rural District.

WATER SAMPLES

Public Supply Samples

112 samples were taken for bacteriological analysis by the East Cornwall Water Board from public supplies with the following results :-

Altarnun	12 satisfactory	Chlorinated supply
Bolventor	9 satisfactory	Chlorinated supply
Bray Shop	11 satisfactory	Chlorinated supply
Coads Green	9 satisfactory	Chlorinated supply
Lawhitton	11 satisfactory	Chlorinated supply
Trebullett	10 satisfactory	Chlorinated supply
Tregadillett and South Petherwin	27 satisfactory	Chlorinated supply
Tutwell	11 satisfactory	Chlorinated supply
Warbstow	12 satisfactory	Chlorinated supply

Private Supply Samples

12 samples were taken from private supplies of which ten were satisfactory and two unsatisfactory.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL SCHEMES

Trewint.

The revised scheme, based on the installation of a filter bed and humus tank connected to the existing septic tank, and the additional length of sewers, was completed in 1964. There are now only two cottages in the village unable to be connected to this system. These will be demolished in due course when the Trewint trunk road improvement scheme is carried out.

Stokeclimsland

This became fully operational early in 1964 and during the course of the year the whole of the existing drainage arrangements in the village were connected up, and a very high proportion of the individual houses and cottages.

Egloskerry

Negotiations for the acquisition of this site continued throughout the year and permission to go to tender was given by the Ministry as soon as the final agreement is reached.

Lewannick and Polyphant

By the end of the year, the design of the scheme had been completed and most of the drawings and documents were ready for submission to the Ministry for approval. Unfortunately, there was an objection to the use of the site by a ratepayer.

Langore

Preliminary survey work in connection with this scheme was in progress during the later part of the year. The scheme provides for the construction of a small disposal works for the village of Langore only.

Higherland

Some survey work was carried out during the year for this scheme, which is to pump the sewage from Higherland and Old Mill back to the new disposal works at Alren, Stokeclimsland.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

No rodent operator is employed by the Council. The Council supplies, at a nominal charge, Warfarin bait in ready-for-use packets.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS

Licences issued this year were for three single caravans on three separate sites.

REFUSE COLLECTION.

Collection is by contract, and all villages and hamlets, together with properties along the route taken by the covered lorry in travelling between one village and another, receive a fortnightly collection. There is a weekly collection from litter bins placed at various places along the A.30 (Trunk Road).

HOUSING

Total number of Council Houses ...	114
Council Houses completed in 1964 ...	17
• Private enterprise Houses completed in 1964	14
Private enterprise Houses completed since 1945	98
1. Houses in Clearance Area demolished ...	2
2. Unfit Houses Closed under Sections 16(4), 17(1) of the Housing Act 1957 ...	5
3. Unfit Houses made fit and Houses in which defects were remedied :-	
(a) After informal action ...	39
(b) After formal notice under Public Health Acts ...	2
(c) After formal notice under Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957...	4

OVERCROWDING

The known cases of overcrowding at the end of the year concerned six dwellings occupied by six families of 30 persons. Two new cases were reported and two cases, consisting of nine persons, were relieved.

THE RENT ACT 1957

No applications were received for a Certificate of Disrepair. Since the coming into force of the Act, only one Certificate has been applied for, which was later withdrawn upon the owner carrying out the necessary repairs.

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACTS, 1959 - 1964.

Since the passing of the Act, the Council has ceased to offer Discretionary grants and concentrated upon Standard grants :-

STANDARD GRANTS

1.	Schemes submitted during 1964	...	41
2.	Schemes approved during 1964	...	39
3.	Schemes completed during 1964	...	30
4.	Cost of schemes completed during 1964	...	£9,156.18.9d.
5.	Grants paid during 1964	...	£3,808. 3.8d.
(a)	Total number of Standard grants offered...		165
(b)	Total Standard grant schemes completed	...	118
(c)	Total cost of schemes completed	...	£32,785. 5.2d.
(d)	Total grants paid	...	£14,163. 0.11.
	Water Closets provided	...	108
	Baths provided	...	110
	Lavatory basins provided	...	108
	Hot water supplies provided	...	102
	Ventilated larders provided	...	54

The 118 Standard grant schemes completed were divided as follows:-

Owner occupied farms	...	37
Tenanted farms	...	14
Agricultural cottages	...	13
Owner occupied houses	...	36
Tenanted houses	...	18

Before the introduction of Standard grants, 52 houses were modernised by means of Improvement or Discretionary grants at an approved cost of £30,648.0.0d, the grants paid being £12,823.0.0d.

The 52 Improvement grants completed were divided as follows :-

Owner occupied farms	...	10
Tenanted farms	...	6
Agricultural cottages	...	22
Owner occupied houses	...	7
Tenanted houses	...	7

It is interesting to note that for a Standard grant the average cost has been £278 and grant paid £111, whilst for the Improvement Grants the average cost was £589 and the average grant was £246.

ICE CREAM

There is one Ice Cream Factory and twenty-two licences to retail Pre-packed Ice Cream are in force.

FOOD PREMISES

There are in the district :-

Catering Establishments	13
Butcher's shops	4
Grocer's shops	27
Bakeries	Nil
Number of visits in connection with Food Hygiene Regulations	43
Informal Notices served	1

KNACKER'S YARD

There is one Knacker's Yard which is not licensed for the slaughter of horses. Conditions are satisfactory.

MEAT INSPECTION

Three slaughterhouses operate in the district, two of which slaughter for the wholesale market.

Of 77,184 animals slaughtered, your Meat Inspector (Mr. R.B. Warburton) inspected and stamped 52,438. The remaining 24,746 animals were not inspected.

It is interesting to note that over the last four years there has been an increase of 15,797 in the number of animals slaughtered.

Details of animals slaughtered and inspected are recorded in Table IV.

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

As from the 1st July, 1964, persons employing labour in offices, shops and catering establishments have had to register under the above Act with the Local Authority. The Act lays down statutory requirements regarding many items such as overcrowding, temperature, sanitary and washing conveniences, first aid kits, etc.

Applications for Registration received	11
Persons employed	37
Females employed	22

Up to the end of the year, it had not been possible to carry out detailed inspection of the premises.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

During the year one Factory with power has been added to the Register.

Total number of factories with power	26
Total number of factories without power	2
Outworkers	2
Engineering construction works	2

CLASSIFICATION OF FACTORIES

Agricultural Food stuffs	3
Motor Vehicle Repairs	7
Engineers and agricultural implements	5
Abattoirs	2
Provender	1
General Smithing	1
Concrete Block making	1
Joinery	2
Ice Cream Manufacture	1
Saw Mills	1
Poultry Appliances	2
Scrap Merchants	2
Total visits	25
Formal Notices	Nil
Informal notices	2

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961, are attached as an appendix to this report, in accordance with circular 1/60 of the Ministry of Health.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The infectious diseases which are statutorily notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health are the following :- smallpox, cholera, diphtheria, membranous croup, erysipelas, scarlet fever, typhus fever, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, relapsing fever, plague, poliomyelitis, tuberculosis, malaria, dysentery, puerperal pyrexia, ophthalmia neonatorum, acute primary pneumonia, acute influenzal pneumonia, whooping cough, measles, acute encephalitis, meningococcal infection, anthrax and food poisoning.

The monthly incidence of infectious disease is shown in Table III.

Smallpox. No case was notified during the year, in the course of which 53 primary vaccinations and 4 re-vaccinations were carried out.

Diphtheria. No cases of this disease were notified during 1964. 91 children received a complete course of primary immunisation during the year, the triple antigen against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus being used in almost all instances. 75 children received booster injections.

Measles. 16 cases of this disease were notified during the year, the majority occurring in the period May - September. The infection in all cases appears to have been mild.

Poliomyelitis. No cases of this infection were notified during the year. 130 persons received a complete course of oral vaccination against the disease.

Puerperal Pyrexia. This is defined as any feverish condition occurring in a woman in whom a temperature of 100.4°F or more has occurred within fourteen days after childbirth or miscarriage.

Three cases were notified during the year, two in January-February, the third in May. The first two cases were true puerperal infections caused by the organism known as the haemolytic streptococcus. The source of the infection was almost certainly a carrier of this germ. In the third case, the feverish condition was coincidental.

Anthrax. Anthrax is primarily a disease of animals, but is transmissible to man in whom, of recent years, it has been made a notifiable infectious disease.

When the disease occurs, or is suspected, in an animal, the Anthrax Order of 1938 provides for action to be taken in connection with the animal and the infected premises with a view to limitation of the spread of infection and its elimination from the affected place. This action is taken by the police acting, for this purpose, as inspectors on behalf of the County Council. Copies of the statutory notices required by the Order are sent, among others, to the Medical Officer of Health.

When a copy of the initial notice is received by your Medical Officer of Health, it is his practice to visit the premises in order to acquaint the human contacts of the personal precautions they should take, and of the action required if they should develop suspicious symptoms. The Medical Officer of Health also informs the family doctors of the contacts. As far as the animal and premises are concerned, the police deal thoroughly and satisfactorily with them.

During the year, six notices of this nature were received concerning premises in widely separated parts of the Rural District. In two cases, the diagnosis of anthrax in the animal was confirmed, but, happily, the infection did not appear in any of the human contacts.

Food Poisoning. No case was notified during the year. Information was received from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food during the year of the occurrence of Salmonella infection in cattle in the district. As the Salmonella group of germs includes those responsible for the most common type of bacterial food poisoning in man, and may spread to humans by direct contact with an infected animal, specimens from the persons in contact with the animal concerned were submitted for bacteriological examination, and were found to be negative.

Tuberculosis.

	<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>	
	<u>Pul.</u>	<u>Non-Pul.</u>	<u>Pul.</u>	<u>Non-Pul.</u>
Cases on Register 31.12.63	5	1	11	1
No. of cases notified				
during year	-	1	-	-
Cases restored	-	-	-	-
Inward Transfers	-	-	-	-
Cases Removed	-	-	-	-
<hr/>				
Total on Register	5	2	11	1
31.12.64				

No action was found to be necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, in connection with persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, which deals with the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

The Regional Hospital Board is responsible for treatment of tuberculosis patients and the County Council for the prevention of spread of the disease and aftercare of the patients.

Out-patients and contacts are seen by the Chest Physician (Dr. Mellor) at the Chest Clinic at Launceston Hospital. The County Council Tuberculosis Health Visitor attends the Clinic, follows up the patients in their homes, traces contacts and sources of infection and thus acting as a most valuable essential "Liaison Officer" between the curative and preventive services, bridges a most alarming administrative gap.

All susceptible contacts of known cases are offered B.C.G. Vaccination and most avail themselves of this method of protection.

The scheme for B.C.G. Vaccination of susceptible children of secondary school age was continued by the County Council during the year, again with a good response.

OTHER DISEASES.

Cancer of the Lung.

During 1964, out of a total of 11 deaths from all forms of cancer, two male deaths were due to cancer of the lung. This brings the total of deaths from this cause in the district since 1949 to 14 male and two female deaths. During the same period, there have been 88 male and 93 female deaths from all forms of cancer.

Cancer of the Cervix.

This type of cancer affects women, and involves the neck of the womb. Of recent years, a method has been evolved for the early detection of the condition before it reaches the cancerous stage. This depends on certain special facilities, not yet readily available.

To enable an early detection service to be provided, in the County as soon as these facilities can be provided, the County Council in November, on the advice of the County Medical Officer, resolved to amend its proposals under the National Health Service Act, 1946, to include provision for this service. Although this proposal has now received the approval of the Ministry of Health, at the time of preparing this report it has not been possible to make a start on the provision of the service.

TABLE I

TUBERCULOSIS

Age and Sex distribution of cases and deaths - 1964

<u>Age Groups</u>	<u>New Cases</u>				<u>Deaths</u>			
	<u>Pul.</u>		<u>Other</u>		<u>Pul.</u>		<u>Other</u>	
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
0 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
35 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE II

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>POPULATION</u> (Estimated)	<u>BIRTHS</u>		<u>DEATHS</u>			
		<u>Number</u>	<u>Crude Rate</u>	<u>Under 1 year</u>		<u>All ages</u>	
				<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1960	6,420	111	17.28	-	-	75	11.68
1961	5,990	100	16.69	3	30	78	13.02
1962	5,980	75	12.34	4	53	72	12.04
1963	5,970	102	17.085	3	29.41	76	12.73
1964	5,960	97	16.275	1	10.309	83	13.926

TABLE III

Monthly Incidence of Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)

Jan. Feb. Mar. Apl. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Total

Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Measles	2	-	-	-	2	2	7	-	3	-	-	-	16
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	3	1	-	-	4	2	7	-	3	-	-	-	20

TABLE IV

MEAT INSPECTION

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle excl. cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
No. killed	1152	612	5330	59,752	10,338	-
No. inspected	877	475	982	40,812	9,292	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	17	15	263	15	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	135	211	4	3685	485	-
% of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis	15.51%	48%	1.9%	9.67%	5.38%	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	196	-
% of the no. inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	2.1%	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the
Factories Act, 1961.

Part 1 of the Act

1 - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	2	4	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	26	21	2	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' Premises)	2	-	-	-
Total	30	25	2	-

2 - Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (Section 1)	2	2	-	-	-
Overcrowding (Section 2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (Section 3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (Section 4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (Section 6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (Section 7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (Not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	2	-	-	-

PART VIII of the Act

Outwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 133(I)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Making Wearing Apparel	2	-	-	-	-	-

